

State Library
Frankfort

THE POST.
AT LEBANON, KY.
BY W. W. JACK.

TERMS:—The Post will be furnished subscribers at the following rates:
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If paid within six months, 2 50
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Poe's Cornucopia.



For the Post.
To H. T. Harris.
Stay, Henry stay, and hear my plea,
Oh, stay ye now I pray,
For thou art love, and only thou,
Why turnest thou away?
Stay, loved one stay, do not disdain
The homage of my heart,
Nor let me kneel to thee in vain,
Thou beautiful thou art.
Well might the sun in darkness hide,
Fair Cynthia veil her face,
When thou art beauty by thy side,
Appear in all thy grace.
Cherubic beings round the throne
Would wonder-gaze on thee
With rapture, as one of their own;
Angel of purity.
Then wilt thou stay and hear my plea?
And hearken to my vow,
I love the dearly-only thee,
Superior being thou.
At Home. UNKNOWN.

Journey of Life.
In the course of life we are progressing;
We first leave childhood behind us;
The next to youngsters we go pressing
Onward until manhood surrounds us.
Then to the more pleasing better part;
The which is called middle age;
From thence we this short life depart,
Hearing no more harmony or rage.
The monster which will take us is death;
It will lay our bodies down to rest;
Twill chill our blood and stop our breath
Until the last trump will us molest.
But very soon the morning will come
When the saints that sleep shall rise,
And clothed in full immortal bloom,
Shall go up to God to dwell in the skies.
CAMPBELLVILLE, KY. H. T. W.

Miscellaneous.

From the Louisville Journal, February 7.

Whig State Convention.

There appears to be some diversity of opinion among our Whig brethren of the press as to the proper time of holding the Whig State Convention. Several have declared their preference for the 22nd inst. others for the 12th of April, the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birthday, and others for a still later period. The general opinion seems, however, to be in favor of a postponement of the convention until some time in the month of April, to be seasonably designated by the Central Committee at Frankfort. We think there are excellent reasons why this opinion should prevail.

In periods of political transition like the present, when old parties seem tottering in their fall, and new ones are springing up from every maxim of policy and from every thrifty virtue in the decalogue, it behooves the Whig party, and every other party that would formally survive the ferment of the times, to act with the utmost prudence and discretion, and in the full-st possible light. "There is surely no greater wisdom," says Lord Bacon, "than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things." And unquestionably there never was a time when the whigs of Kentucky had greater need of this peculiar wisdom than the present. But it plainly cannot be found in hasty or headlong or imprudent action. It must be sought rather in masterly delay. We must employ the hundred eyes of Argus before we think of invoking the hundred hands of Briareus. We must watch before we speed, or we may speed downward. Nothing is clearer to our mind than that the conditions of success for the whig party in Kentucky are a firm adhesion to its distinctive principles, and a wise adjournment of action until the present confused and shifting movements of the political field shall have passed into some fixed and definite shape. There can be little doubt that both these conditions will be uniformly and faithfully observed. We are very confident that no true whig would dream either of betraying his principles, or of rashly exposing them to defeat. Assuredly the dictates of duty and of enlightened policy alike point to the virtuous expediency of delay.

A glance at the anomalous position of parties in this State will still further enforce the propriety of this suggestion. We suppose it is universally conceded that the result of the next political canvass in Kentucky is to be derived from the combination and conflict of the four nominally distinct elements of Temperance, Know Nothingism, Locofocoism, and Whigism. But what the nature and form of these combinations are to be, is now a profound mystery. Temperance and K. Nothingism, the unknown quantities of the problem, hold no ascertained relation to either the known quantities, but are yet wrapped in undefinable vagueness. The Temperance party, it is true, have made a kind of contingent nomination, but whether that nomination will become absolute, or yield to the attractions of some more powerful organization, is still unknown.

In either event, the consequences to the whig party are likely to be material. Meanwhile, Know Nothingism, stalking abroad under the helmet of Pluto, is yet but "the mighty shadow of a name" to the great body of the people, leaving the question of its virtual identity with the principles and acknowledged aims of either of the two great parties wholly indeterminate. It is not impossible, that, when the curtain shall be lifted from the principles of this new party, there may be revealed some striking and very eventful affinities with the cherished ends of one or the other of the existing parties. And time, that lifts the curtain from other secrets, will no doubt opportunely lift it from this. Until then, or, at all events, until the Know Nothings shall have made their own independent nominations—a movement which their assumed strength and pretensions render probable, and which must in itself tend greatly to develop their purposes—any action whatever upon the part of the party of the whigs would be manifestly premature and hazardous. It would be a step and perhaps a stumble in the dark. Viewed under every relation, therefore, the policy of postponement commends itself to our judgment as eminently proper.

In this matter, as in most others of mere party craft, we may follow the example of our Democratic friends with decided profit. They never boggle at custom or the graces in a question of victory or defeat, as their present course sufficiently attests. Feeling a necessity for action, only less urgent than that of Ajax upon the plains of Troy, they have unhesitatingly passed by the 8th of January, with its wealth of kindling associations and its splendid prestige, to assemble in convention on the ominous Ides of March. In this deliberate sacrifice of sentiment and graceful usage to policy, they have at least paid significant court to "the signs of the times." If the gathering political elements could thus startle the untutored from their revered anniversary down to a period shrouded in the gloomiest memories of treason and despotism, certainly the whigs may be permitted to pass, unchallenged, from one bright immortal anniversary to another. And if the Democratic party by cautious delay have secured to themselves the important advantage arising from a survey of the final attitude of the new parties, as is morally certain, surely the Whigs cannot, without infinite folly, voluntarily exclude themselves from the same capital advantage. The excellence of the Whig principles, as we have often learned to our cost, will avail little, without the subtlety of Democratic skill. It is not enough to possess the innocence of the dove—we must have also the wisdom of the serpent. While we are by no means exclusively partial to the Fabian policy, we cannot forget that it was the only system that availed to check the advance of Hannibal, and that the recklessness of Varro lost the battle of Cannae to Rome, and at the same time vindicated the genius of the illustrious "delayer." If our multimodal adversaries are as redoubtable as Hannibal, they at least have as fatal designs upon Rome, and can only be checked by the triumphant policy to which Hannibal succumbed.

A just employment of this famous policy, however, is not the sole condition of Whig success in the approaching canvass. A victory that should be purchased by the slightest departure from the Whig principles would not only be dearly bought but disgraceful—would, indeed, infinitely worse than an honorable defeat. If either or both of the new parties shall plant themselves upon undoubted Whig principles, or upon any one of them, it will be well; but should the Whig party stand to coalesce with a party or parties based upon principles foreign to its own, it will thereby clearly abdicate its position as a great party, and fall at once into the relation of a contemptible parasite of some one or other of the passing organizations of the day. In this case it will suffer not merely defeat but destruction, and will richly deserve it. We counsel delay for no such purpose as this. When the Whigs of Kentucky meet in convention, they will meet, beyond all question, to act as Whigs, not as Maine-lawyers, or as K. Nothings, or as echoes or flag-ends of those people. They will pass Whig resolutions, affirming Whig principles, and will nominate Whig candidates to represent them. Their entire proceedings will be in the name and in behalf of the Whig party of Kentucky and the Union, and the fires lit by them will be kindled at the Whig altar alone. Let the gallant Whigs of Kentucky, then, burnish their arms and rest upon them, ready in any contingency in act as of yore, for the welfare and glory of the country.

From the Louisville Journal, March 20.
The Whig Party of Kentucky.
We have received letters from many esteemed Whigs, in various parts of the State, asking our views as to what course the whig party shall pursue in reference to the approaching elections. The fact that the question has been asked shows that the problem is embarrassing. Its solution is complicated by the necessity imposed of giving due consideration to extraneous influences, the extent and force of which we have no means of determining. He must be blind indeed to the logic of events during the last few years, who has not observed the decadence of party spirit and a gradual approximation to a coincidence of measures, destined in all probability to render a reconstruction of issues essential to the separate existence of the two parties. It was the pressure of this necessity for agitating and dividing topics, that induced Mr. Douglas to bring upon the country the Nebraska bill, involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The politician constructed a new arena for party gladiators at the expense of the repose and temper of the nation. The people could not fail to perceive the change that time was working in the state of political affairs. Many old measures that once divided the two parties were settled by incorporation into the policy of the country, others had totally failed or lost their significance, and a large portion of the people had come to regard parties as only the machinery used for securing or retaining the emolument of office. Under the influence of this impression, that the machinery of party was used mainly as the means of securing office, it was perceived, that, while Americans were about equally divided on all important topics, there existed a third element, which, by union and concert of action, had obtained a power that enabled it to control all elections. The danger of this element was perceived only when its power had been developed by ascertained results; and then it led to the formation of a new party, made up of seceders from both of the old ones. This new party has grown rapidly in every State of the Union; and in Kentucky, if we are correctly informed, it greatly exceeds in numbers either the Whig or Democratic party. It has entered the field and unfurled its banner; it has the vigor of youth and the prestige of success to second its pretensions. Instead of the two parties entering to contest for the administration of the State government as in times past, there are now three in the field.

We are aware that there are some people who affect to regard the Whig party as dead, its vitality entirely lost, and its principles extinct. This is not so. The Whig is the great conservative party of the nation. It has proved itself so by its acts, and has been so pronounced by Democrats, especially by Col. Benton, who may be regarded as high Democratic authority. Its principles are interwoven with the interests of the people individually, and the honor, glory, and prosperity of the nation. It is absurd to speak of the extinction of principles so important and so comprehensive—they are co-extensive with the social fabric, and as indestructible as matter. But while rendering this just tribute to the excellence and vitality of Whig principles, and deprecating as we do anything like a dissolution of the party organization, it is not to be disguised that there is nothing in the complexion of the times to indicate that we could now succeed in electing a Whig ticket in Kentucky, were we to nominate one. The only effect of such a step would probably be to secure a triumph of the Democratic nominees. We of course should prefer to have Whigs elected to all the offices of the Government, but if that cannot be done, then, as between the American party and the Democrats, we have no hesitation in desiring, as a general rule, success for the former, though we may not agree with them in all their principles.

Nor can it be objected, that, because we do not nominate candidates for the offices, we thereby abandon our organization as a party. It is a common practice, and it is done in some one or other of the States every year. Thus in Missouri, in Illinois, in Arkansas, and in Alabama, the Whig party very rarely make nominations for State offices, simply because the chance of success is hopeless. And very often, in certain States and certain Congressional districts, the Democrats omit to make partisan nominations of their own, and they never think of implying by such omission that their party is dissolved. There is certainly nothing obligatory on a party in a State to make nominations of candidates for offices, and the failure to do so does not express or imply either dissolution or disorganization. It is simply a question of expediency, and must be resolved, as such questions usually are, by a careful consideration of all the attendant circumstances. The evident policy of the Whig party of Kentucky, weakened as it is for the time being by the powerful K. Nothing organization, is that of quiescence, a sort of armed neutrality, ready to aid the side, that, by approximating to our principles, shall challenge the sympathy of patriotism by an exhibition of devotion to the peace and welfare of the nation. With radicalism of any kind the Whig party will not affiliate. Eminently conservative in its instincts and impulses, it repudiates alike the intolerance of religious bigotry, the ravings of red-republicanism, and the piratical promptings of Young America.

Believing, then, as we do, that the safety of the nation and the preservation of republican principles mainly depend on the predominance of just conservative views on the principles of Government among the masses of the people, it would be matter of regret and apprehension if the organization which embodies conservatism were hastily and imprudently dissolved. The dissolution of the Whig party is certainly neither desirable nor practicable. The feeling of conservatism is a conviction of the head and heart of the individual man, and, like the root of the roses that clings to the broken vase, it will survive the disruption of party and party ties, and lead its possessor to that position in subsequent organizations to which he naturally and appropriately belongs. A true Whig has no dread of the roses that cling to the broken vase, it will survive the disruption of party and party ties, and lead its possessor to that position in subsequent organizations to which he naturally and appropriately belongs. A true Whig has no dread of ceasing to manifest the activity and energy of his principles. But the Whig party will gain much instruction by permitting the approaching contest between the American party and the Democracy so called to proceed without their active organized interposition. We shall then know the relative strength of these antagonistic elements, and be able to govern our subsequent conduct according to the teachings afforded by the result. We, by assuming this attitude of neutrality, become in fact the party of real power. We, by occupying this position, shall be able to dictate terms to the belligerents, curb the licentiousness of power, and interpose effectively in behalf of the nation and its rights.

Influenced by these views, we counsel the whig party of Kentucky to make no nominations for the coming summer elections, but to look upon the contest, the men and the principles, and let each member of the party decide the course he shall pursue on the convictions of his own judgment and sense of duty. In offering this advice we are not governed alone by our own views, though our convictions are very decided, but we have sought the counsel and opinion of very many of the old and well informed members of the party in this matter, who strongly and with all but perfect unanimity recommend that the party shall pursue the course we have here pointed out as the proper one.

We should have expressed these views much sooner but for our absence from home during the last six weeks. Whether just or not, they are at least well considered.

A HEARTLESS VILLAIN.—A few years ago an individual with a French name came to reside temporarily in a neighboring village. His foreign air, added to a suspicion that he was wealthy, soon made him a decided lion. He was somewhat advanced in years, of a commanding figure, and passed himself off as a bachelor. After a series of flirtations with divers young ladies of the place, he finally "wooded and won" a young lady of respectability and eminent personal attractions. They were married, and for some months matters went on smoothly enough. Finally, however, he pretended to be called away to Pennsylvania on business, and left home on promise of returning in a few weeks. Month after month, however, passed away, still the husband did not return, nor could any tidings of his whereabouts be obtained. The wife and child were mostly dependent upon their friends during all this time. A few days since it was ascertained that the fellow had another wife and three children in Pennsylvania, with whom he had been living since he left this vicinity. —*Clio Herald.*

HEATING THE POKER.—After the news of the destruction of the stamped paper had arrived in England, the Ministry sent for Dr. Franklin to consult with, and offered this proposal:—"That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped paper, &c, the Parliament would then repeal the act."

The Doctor having paused upon this question for some time, at last answered:—"This puts me in mind of a Frenchman, who, having heated a poker red hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressing the first Englishman he met there:—'Ha, Monsieur, will you give me the satisfaction to run this poker only one foot into your body?' 'My body,' replied the Englishman: 'what do you mean?' 'Well, den, so far,' marking out six inches—'Are you mad,' returned the other, 'I tell you if you don't get about your business, I'll knock you down.' 'Well den,' said the Frenchman, softening his voice and his manner: 'will you, my good sir, only be so obliging as to pay me for the trouble and expense of heating this poker?'

QUALIFICATIONS.—Somebody has very truly remarked that—
A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare and by administering to his comforts.
A poor wife "dears," and "my loves," her husband, and couldn't sew a button on his coat to keep him from freezing.
A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.
A wise girl would win a lover by practicing those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.
A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments and a mawkish sentiment which are as shallow as her mind.
A good girl always respects herself, and therefore always possesses the respect of others.

Your County Paper.

The following extract from Fowler & Wells' "Life Illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without farther comment:
"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their county or village paper, and take one of our publications instead."

We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with the "Life Illustrated." The county press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The county press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously can."

A SNAKE.—The editor of Harper's Magazine pulls the following scrap from his "drawer":

Many a virulent Congressman, fresh from his constituents, has found the floor of the national bear garden quite a different theatre for the display of his abilities from the tavern or the store up country, where he has been wont to hold forth to his admiring friends. Mr. Collier, who became one of the leaders in the Lower House, was taken all aback when he was first on his legs in the Hall. He rose and said, "Mr. Speaker."

"The gentleman from New York," said the Speaker.
It began to grow dark in front of the rising member, but he managed to exclaim again, "Mr. Speaker."

"The gentleman from New York," said the Speaker, with the faintest smile of compassion on his face.
But no words came to bear the thoughts of the embarrassed member, and turning to a friend sitting next to him, he burst forth—

"I say, Ellsworth, do you know where I can charter a knot hole for a fortnight?"
That was his maiden speech. His next was a decided hit, and he speedily rose to the front rank of speakers in the House.

An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning.

"You may," (said he) bore a hole thro' the solid earth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin how long the stone will be in going clean thro'. She has learnt kimistry and coelmeyology, and talks a heap about ox hides and comical athleticies. I used for to think that it was air I sucked in every time I expired; howsomever, she telled me that she knowed better. She telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin, ox gin and high gin. My stars! I run a rale tee towful temperance man, and yet have been drinking the taral gin all my life."

The New Bedford Standard tells the following:

A friend of ours, who has been unfortunate enough to be taken down with the varioloid, left his boarding house very quietly and suddenly, as soon as the first symptoms of the disease began to manifest themselves, and took his quarters at the hospital. In order to allay the anxiety of his landlord as to his whereabouts, he dropped him a note, stating that he entertained no personal hostility towards the house, but he did not wish to associate with the boarders."

An editor in the far west tells his readers that delinquent subscribers being rather on the increase with him, and that as self-preservation is an immutable law of nature, he has determined to suspend his paper for a little, particularly as he has a fence to build, sheep to shear, trousers to patch, and corn to weed. All this being done, he will resume his publication—provided a rise in the funds from said delinquents takes place, being, as he says, "no longer able to work for nothing and find himself." That's a wise printer. Hope he will stick to it.

A SPIRIT PERPLEXED.—Medium: All is now ready; what question do you wish to put? Widow.—Why ma'am, I must explain that I gave to my dear departed one (he was many years younger than myself) two hundred pounds to pay off a claim; and now he's gone, they've had the audacity to apply again for the money! Pray, therefore, ask my dear Augustus what he did with the receipt (?)

In Liberty, Texas, they have passed a law fining a man \$25 for using profane language in the presence of females.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, let insertion, - - - 7 1/2
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 2 1/2
For half column 6 weeks, - - - - - \$14
" " " 12 months, - - - - - 14
For whole column 6 months, - - - - - 18
" " " 12 months, - - - - - 28
A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisement. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged as on single.

Spar: the Birds.

In the Spring, when the leaves of the trees are expanded into full maturity, and the birds and blossoms deck the earth with their varied and gorgeous hues, the country is charming, and of its charms the songs of the birds are not the least. It is sweet to hear the gay birds herald the golden sun as he rises in the morning, or sing him to repose at evening when he retires from view, leaving man and bird to await in darkness the return of another day. If you have ever slept in the country with your windows opened to let in the pure sweet air, and been awakened in the morning by the rich, melodious notes of the various species of birds, especially of the thrush pouring in upon your ear, as the melodious bird sat upon the topmost limb of some tree hard by, then you will say, spare the birds.

As the spring is the period of incubation and rearing of their young, the birds more especially at this season of the year should receive that protection which they seem to appeal to for, instead of destruction at the hands of man. Those birds once so wild no longer conceal themselves, but openly sing on the trees or fences. The sparrows and small birds build their nests round about the house, and come to the doorway or even into the house in search of food for their young. It is downright cruelty, wanton mischief, not to say scandalous cowardice, and is by common consent regarded as vulgar to kill these birds at such a season; and should be made a misdemeanor. Therefore, spare the birds.

The birds render good service in the destruction of insects that otherwise would increase so as seriously to injure the growing crops. If they do eat some of the grain, they save from worms and insects a great deal more than they consume; the laborer is worthy of his bread. The agriculturist and horticulturist should regard the birds as their co-laborers and friends, and instruct their children and work folks to spare them.

Judge Underwood's Position.

The Bardston Gazette having mentioned, rather hostingly, that it was informed that Hon. Joseph R. Underwood refused "to bow the knee to the Baal of know nothingism," the Bowling Green Standard sets the matter right, as follows:—
—*Lou. Con.*

"The 'information' of the Bardston Gazette in reference 'to the position of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood,' is not true. Judge Underwood is a true American in principle, endorses the entire American platform, and will act with the American party by voting the entire American ticket."

Our information was true every word of it. If Judge Underwood has changed his position and principles within the last few months, (in which time he expressed himself opposed to one or two of the leading tenets of know nothingism,) we have not heard of his turning over.

The Standard says that Judge Underwood endorses the "entire American platform." This we pointedly dispute—from our knowledge of his conservatism and consistency—and we defy the Standard to point out the "American platform" which the Judge will "endorse entire." —*Bards. Gaz.*

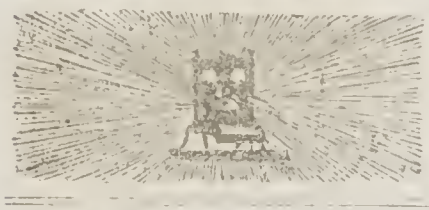
Never make use of an honest woman's name in an improper place, at any improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of community—men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity.

A MASTER PIECE OF OTTONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could surpass it in its five points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy. —*Lancaster Argus, Ky.*

THE U. STATES AND SPAIN.—The London News, of the 10th of February, publishes the following from Madrid:

In the course of the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question as to the State of the relations with the U. States, begged permission to deny that the government or himself had ever wished to insult Mr. Soule, and then said: "The United States government, on the 11th of January last, resolved to replace the minister who represented it here. When the news arrived here, that minister had already left; subsequently, we gave orders to submit to a new examination all questions pending with the U. States, in order to decide what is just. We are perfectly in accord with the government of the U. S. and consequently we have the hope of arriving at a pacific solution."

THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.

Wednesday Morning, June 13, 1855.

We are authorized to announce James M. Fogle, as a candidate to represent Marion County in the next Legislature of Ky.

We are authorized to announce James H. Garrard, of Boyle county as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer at the ensuing August Election.

SECOND DEGREE COVENANT.

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting on your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear, that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the names, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree, except in open council for the purpose of instruction; that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this Order, and to the Constitution and By-Laws of this or any Council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs or ceremonies that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this Order; that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this Order in preference to other persons; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift. You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order shall ever be kept, through life, sacred and inviolate. All this you promise and declare as Americans, to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast! [Each will answer, "I do."]

The candidate are then invested with everything appertaining to the second degree as in the first.

This oath or "obligation," is equally objectionable as that of the first, and cannot be taken by a right thinking man. In the first place, it impresses upon the candidate the obligation of inviolate secrecy; in the second place it forces them, by virtue of their oath to support members of the order in preference to all others; and in the third place, they are bound by the above oath, to throw out of office, if in their power, all Roman Catholics whom they may find to be their subalterns when elected to office and power; and finally the obligation here taken is to be adhered to THROUGH LIFE—not only this but all the obligations they have heretofore taken in the order.

Now, the secrecy is and should be obnoxious to every true-hearted republican. The fact of a man belonging to an oath-bound, secret, political party, offering himself as a servant of the people, without exhibiting to them the principles and tenets which he holds, and which he will endeavor to carry out if elected, is the most ridiculous, the most absurd idea which can possibly be conceived. The people of Kentucky, we feel convinced, will not succumb to thus having their rights of self government infringed upon. They will, as did their friends of the mother State, repudiate both the men who would thus blindfold them, and their doctrines. We ask again, how can men who have taken the oath of secrecy proclaim the doctrines of the party upon the stump? Can this question be answered satisfactorily?

The oath to support members of the order for all offices, is, we think, a great deal too tight in this republican government, but those who are willing to sell their birth-right in this way are welcome to do it. All three of the oaths, you will see, tend to the trammeling of the elective franchise of its members. If there is a relation, a particular friend, or peonage a benefactor of a know nothing running for any office, who does not belong to the order, he is bound by his oath, calling upon the Almighty to witness, &c., to do all in his power against him. A case of this kind occurred in our last County election, where a gentleman was forced to vote against his son-in-law, by reason of the oath he had taken. "Ah, but," says one, "in such a case as that, a man could not do so." What is to be done by the Union?

from the great Republican (?) American (?) Party, in order to exercise the right of suffrage? What an absurdity! Is it not infinitely better to keep out of such a tight place, and exercise your privileges as you have been wont to do? But you will find that there is no hole left for your egress, upon a careful perusal of the above oath; there it clutches the thing dead down on you:—"You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in the Order shall be kept, THROUGH LIFE, sacred and inviolate." But we do not wish to alarm those who have taken these oaths, but who would gladly come forth from the mire of iniquity, if they could do so without perjuring themselves. Therefore we will point out a gap where they can make their safe exit: The framers of know nothingism have shown themselves consummately ingenious, and there is but one flaw discoverable in their machinations, and that is their allusions to the Federal and State Constitutions. A set of men who are endeavoring to tear asunder and trample under foot this impregnable bulwark of American freedom, swearing their members to uphold it; looks too much like the tempting bait on a steel trap. So you that wish to come out of the Order may look at the sentence—"so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside." Here is a hole through which you can jump, and a good big one at that. They thought they had you tied head and heels, but they haven't. Examine the the thing thoroughly, and if you do not find it against both the spirit and letter of the Constitution, then stay where you are at. To those who are not in, we would say, when a place is so tight that you can't get out without picking out, don't go in. The religious test portion is too execrable to have any favor from a vast majority of our citizens, therefore we will merely call particular attention to it, and pass on to the Third, or Union Degree.

THIRD DEGREE COVENANT.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union—forming a ring, in token of your determination that so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end—do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm), that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others in your power to prevent it, the names, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this Degree, except to those to whom you have sworn to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed, or calculated to destroy or subvert it, to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political disputes or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow.

You do further promise and swear, (or affirm), that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor or profit or trust, of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for and support for all political offices Third, or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and the laws of the land, you will, when appointed to any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union; or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint such persons to any office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear, (or affirm), upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear, (or affirm), that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God, and keep you steadfast. [Each one shall answer, "I do."]

The first glance one takes at the above, would almost convince him that the party is purely patriotic. But when we take it in connection with what precedes it together with the fact of its having been compounded after all the victories had been achieved by the party in the north, and consequently those men who have been elected prior to its concoction are not bound by it; we of the south have a right to feel somewhat suspicious. Be-

the present time, a feeling which animates or should animate every honest, patriotic heart, and therefore needs neither revelation or oath to bind it to the perpetuation of our glorious but now disturbed Union; and furthermore it is an insult to ask a patriotic citizen of these United States to swear to stand by his country. It is virtually doubling his patriotism, as it is actually doubting the patriotism of those who have already joined this order. What an absurdity is visible in this Third degree. This party are against the immigration of foreigners, who take an oath to uphold our government, and say by their actions that they cannot trust those who "are in a manner born" in America. They also must take an oath, first to proscribe foreigners, Aliens and Catholics, secondly to turn out of office all such, as they find therein, and thirdly, to uphold the Union! This, certainly, is a good commentary; and not only a commentary, but an actual recommendation to the oath of allegiance which the foreigners take, when the "great American party" deem it absolutely necessary for the native born citizen to take the same oath.

If a native born citizen is not a patriot at heart does the k. n. party suppose that any oath he may be induced to take will make him so? Most assuredly not. The traitor will be traitor still, no matter how many oaths he takes. Another phase of the above oath, is objectionable to a Southern man, and that is to swear to maintain the Union under all circumstances and at all hazards. This looks like holding a man with one hand and pounding him with the other. This Northern Abolition party now demand of Southern men that they shall swear to maintain the Union, whilst they are using every means in their power, fair and foul, to trammel the rights of the South. The time may come, (which God forbid), when the South in self defence, will be forced to get up another "When in the course of human events." If the time should arrive when we again "hold these truths to be self evident," where will the Southern k. n. stand? Will he stand to his oath, or will he identify himself with Southern interests? That's the question. Take the whole thing through, and it won't do. We do not blame Charles Wintersmith for "dating for a new platform, as he would not, nor could not stand on the present one twenty days." He now finds it rotten and insecure; which fact he could have ascertained ere he sprang so unceremoniously upon it. "Look before you leap," Charley, is a good old saw and you ought to have studied it better. If you have made a bad bargain, you ought to stick to it. However, they are making out a new one, especially for Southern consumption. Query, how long will Mr. Wintersmith consent to stand on the new platform? Also, will all those who have sworn by the old spelling book have to be sworn over, or will the life tenure which these political gamblers have upon their souls still be held?

In another column will be seen the advertisement of C. HAGAN & Co.—They purpose publishing a full and detailed account of the "Hill and Evans' war," which is partially familiar to every one in this section. The book will be ready for sale on the 18th of the present month, and will, we have no doubt command a heavy sale. Send in your orders to the above named firm, Louisville, Ky.

JOSEPH H. JEWETT, Esq., addressed the people of Marion county on Monday, June 4th, in the Courthouse of this place. Mr. J. is a powerful speaker, and will distance Mr. Wintersmith, that is if they don't give him that new platform which he solicits so earnestly. If they do, he may save his distance, but it would be preposterous to think of his coming any ways near being elected. It can't be did.

Col. PRESTON, of Louisville, has at length consented to run for Congress, on the Anti k. n. ticket. Long live Preston! Humphrey Marshall will be beat, as sure as fate, if it is a fair fight and no gouging.

The k. n.'s have got rid of their sickly Probate Judge, and have tendered the nomination to, as we conceive it, an "Old Line Whig," to-wit Hon. CHAS. MOREHEAD. Now we cannot harbor the idea of his ever accepting said nomination, nor will we believe it until we see it. If he does accept upon the present k. n. platform, then we are mistaken in the man.

Our failure to make our appearance last week was not on account of the extreme agitation attendant upon the reception of that bouquet, as our friend of Bardstown Gazette would make out. But it arose from divers causes:—First, we had gotten considerably behind hand on account of the absence of one of our hands; and secondly we have been so pressed with job work for the past week that we could not once think of the paper. We hope our friends will bear with us.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC.



ARRIVAL OF THE

AFRICA.

The Berlin papers report the Austrian Mediator proposals in Turkey settled between themselves.

The number of ships that each are to keep in the Black Sea are as follows: England and France each two ships. Turkey and Austria, the same number each. Turkey is not to enter into a treaty with Russia unless submitting it to France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the Conference will be reopened and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian plenipotentiaries.

Selliss will make a bold attempt to cut off Lepandini's army. It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to go to Sanderford with the Turks, if France would support his advances. The secret expedition that was recalled from Kerosch is reported again sailed, and its destination is unknown.

A recent arrival of three French divisions makes the allies force 200,000—the French, 120,000; English, 30,000; Turks, 40,000; Sardinian force, 11,000 troops. A correspondent from the English camp says that the army is well supplied with all of the necessities.

Some fever and cholera still prevailed. There was a spirited engagement on the night of the 10th. The loss being considerable.

On the 11th and 12th sorties were made.

The Russians charged up the British trenches, and some leaped over the parapets and were bayoneted. Their loss was severe.

The British lost a captain and over 100 were put hors de combat.

On the 19th Gortschakoff telegraphed that the enemy's fire was weak and our troops moderate. Both sides were erecting batteries for a severe battle before the walls.

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs on the 24th, that a very lively combat is going on against an outer important position, which lasted all night, and we obtained complete success. The Russian loss was considerable. The Patrie gives further particulars.

The French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near Bastion on the night of the 22nd, and again on the 23d, and carried it by assault. LATEST—SATURDAY MORNING.—The Monitor has a despatch of Pellissier dated the 25th, stating that the French occupied a large place d'armee between the Central Bastion and the sea shore; the enemy having had enormous losses the succeeding day, had ceded more easily.

Walliwski, in a circular to the French agents abroad, answers Nesselrode's late note.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the English.

The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elmire. The bulk of the English fleet was at Marso.

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elmsnere that the Russian government had ordered all ships of war to be sunk, except eight liners.

St. PETERSBURG, May 19.—All of the fortified harbors in the bay of Fierland are placed in a state of siege.

The Austrian squadron is about to leave Trieste to rendezvous at Schemsch. The mortality in the Austrian army at Gallicia continues—15,000 died and 23,000 were in the hospital.

An Imperial ukase has been issued to authorize the Polish Treasury to elect a loan for the current expenses of the army.

There was a great debate in the House of Commons on the 24th on Disraeli's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing dissatisfaction in ambiguous language on the uncertain conduct of the Government.

Sir Thomas Baring, on behalf of the government, moved an amendment, regretting the failure of the conferences, and promising every support for the continuance of the war.

Lord John Russell replied, defining his conduct.

The Vienna debate continued to Friday, when there was a division of 219 for Disraeli and 319 against him. Consequently the Ministry stands.

Parliament adjourned to June 4th.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston had a private meeting of the members of Parliament. Over 200 persons were present. He declared it the intention of the Government to prosecute the war. The proceedings were harmonious. It was expected that, by the 20th of June, every available infantryman belonging to the government will have embarked for the seat of war. It was expected to obtain an unconditional pardon of priest O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Sampson, of N. York, was burnt at sea May 4th. All saved.

The steamer Sarah Sands had been taken as a troop ship.

The great Derby race was won by Wild Darell.

Queen Victoria would visit Paris on the 18th of August.

CINCINNATI, June 6, P. M.—The Know Nothing State Convention, at Cleveland, is largely attended. A platform has been adopted and is to be published. It is strongly anti-slavery.

The history of the Hill and Evans war is soon to be published.

MEETING.

At a meet of the Delegates from the several districts in the county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, for the County of Marion, B. A. VANCELEAVE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. JACK, appointed Secretary.

Dr. Green Forrest then explained the object of the Meeting—to wit: The defeat of Know Nothingism.

The questions to, and answers of N. S. RAY, Esq. were then read by the Secretary, as also those propounded to B. S. RAY, Esq., together with his answers.

Col. J. Cecil addressed the meeting, and in conclusion offered the following resolution, which was seconded and passed.

Resolved, That this Convention lay aside the claims of both the candidates now before it, and nominate a new man.

Dr. Forrest put Jas. FOGLE, Esq. in nomination.

Col. J. Cecil put in nomination Mr. J. BOWMAN.

Messrs. Tucker and Cecil spoke alternately in relation to the nomination.

Upon the vote being taken, Mr. Fogle was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Col. J. Cecil, J. Tucker, and Stephen Hardin were appointed as a committee to apprise Mr. Fogle of his nomination, and request him to address the meeting.

Mr. Fogle was escorted to the room by said committee, and delivered a short, but pointed address, in which he accepted the nomination.

B. A. VANCELEAVE, Ch'n. W. W. JACK, Sec'y.

A BELL AND A LOCOMOTIVE.—One afternoon last week, as the express train came near Manville, Pa., a pugacious bull who was on the track showed fight against the locomotive, but the "iron horse" came off victor, running over his bovine antagonist with all the cars and killing him into pieces.

Special Notices.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not only be convinced, but also be cured.

DR. HOEFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the Drug Store, No. 129 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we say, however, of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is no more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an insupportable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoefland's German Bitters.

GUE AND EVR of three years standing CURED.—Mr. John Longden, a well known citizen of Marion county, near Louisville, had Ague and Fever for three years, and most of the time had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once, he was particularly feverish as soon as the chills came, and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the Tonic advertised and every-thing recommended to him, was at last to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of, he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one of the thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier. See advertisement.

Dr. Geohagan's Hydropiper.—Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, he names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

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THE HISTORY

Of the Hill and Evans' War, in Garrard County, Ky., by Lieut. J. J. Thompson, a participant.

The book will be beautifully printed in about one hundred and twenty pages, 8 vo., and illustrated with several engravings, a Map of the ground, &c., &c., and will doubtless command a very extensive sale. The work contains a complete and detailed account of all the various battles, encounters, street fights, &c., with explanatory engravings. The authenticity of the narrative is confirmed by a number of certificates from Judges, Justices, Attorneys, and men of standing, who were cognizant of the facts as they transpired, which will be published in an appendix to the volume. This war, unparalleled in ferocity, extent and duration, in the history of any community, excited popular attention for a period of two or three years, and is well remembered by most of the citizens of Kentucky, and the adjacent States. This is the first detailed or methodical account of it, which has been presented to the public. The publishers having spared no expense in the execution of the work, feel assured that it will meet with ready acceptance by readers of all classes.

Price per 100 copies, \$12 50, Price per 1 dozen copies, 2 00, Price per single copy, 25

C. HAGAN & CO., Publishers, Louisville, Ky.

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C. HAGAN & CO., Publishers, Louisville, Ky.



Wednesday Morning, June 13, 1855.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Wanted, Immediately.—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

—We learn from the Bardstown Saturday Gazette of the 9th, that Dan. B. Howell, an old citizen of Bardstown, died on the 1st inst. He had been a citizen for over forty years. He was well known by many of our own citizens.

—J. H. Johnstone, formerly of the Louisville Times, is now connected with the Frankfort Yeoman. He is a duent and vigorous writer, a staunch Democrat, "ardent as a Southern sun can make him," and a high-souled chivalric gentleman. He will prove a valuable acquisition to our contemporary.

—We learn that the K. Nothing Central Committee at Frankfort have accepted the letter of Judge Loving, declining the race for Governor, and that they have conferred the nomination upon Charles S. Morehead, of Franklin.

The Boston Journal is informed that the country in Vermont is suffering greatly for want of rain. The Journal says:

"If the drought continues much longer, the grass and the later planted crops must suffer. The usual concomitant of drought, fires in the woods, are seen in many sections. On Sunday last, fires were raging in the vicinity of Montpelier, on the mountain in Duxbury, Blainville mountains, &c. A whole neighborhood in the central part of Woodbury was burnt over, and the fire was not arrested until six dwelling houses, with their barns and out buildings, were reduced to ashes, the fences swept away, and the lands much incured."

NOT PAUPERS.—The ship Leopold, of Antwerp, detained at the New York Quarantine, on suspicion of bringing over a cargo of paupers, was boarded a second time last week, when, instead of finding paupers, the officer was assured that there was at least \$50,000 cash in the hands of passengers, and those families who were first reported as paupers, were discovered to be possessed of sums varying from \$20 to \$200 each.

A friend and correspondent, writing from Davies county, says:

"Beverly L. Clarke has been here, and he gave a good account of himself, and you may rest assured old Davies will give him a big vote. There are many of the most intelligent Whigs in this county, who will vote for Clarke, and many are leaving the secret order, who were duped into it by designing demagogues."—*Low. Dem.*

A Know Nothing Victory.—The other day the whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the whig city of Cleveland, Ohio. That the people of the South may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland, on what principles he was successful, and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland Express, the k. n. organ in that city. Speaking of the late election, it says:

"The colored people generally voted the American ticket day before yesterday. In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska Administration. The colored people are natives, and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are now yearly flooding to our shores."

The free nigger of Ohio is "much better" than the alien-born citizen! This is American doctrine in Cleveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the k. n. Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has passed a bill asserting the equality of negro children with the children of poor white persons, whether native or foreign born.—*Low. Dem.*

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS.—It may not be generally known that a telegraph is now being constructed through Mexico, from Vera Cruz to San Blas—nearly completed, through the city of Mexico to Leon; which will be finished in a few months, and by way of which news from San Francisco will be received in eight days. Vera Cruz is but three days from New Orleans, and San Blas but five days from San Francisco. So we

Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to that State. We think, however, that N. Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates, or would for a moment tolerate, an odious and infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. Her constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism.—*Low. Jour.* June 11, 1853.

DORRICKS NOT DEAD.—Mr. M. Thompson writes to the editors of the Tid that he is not dead as reported. He still lives, busily engaged on his forthcoming book. Mr. Dorricks facetiously remarks that since the prohibitory law went into operation in Michigan, it has been impossible for any one to get "shot."

KILLED BY A HORSE.—On Monday, June 4th, a man named Jordan was killed in Henderson county, in this State, a few miles above Evansville, by the kick of a vicious horse he was attempting to drive. His skull was badly fractured, or rather smashed, but he nevertheless survived for some hours, and recovered sufficient consciousness to give directions for the disposition of his effects and appoint persons to see to their proper administration. He was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife, three minor children, and several small negroes.

Hiram Harmon, of Erie, Illinois, while riding horseback, was struck by lightning and rendered insane, and his horse killed under him.

Rev. E. H. Chapin says "the imperial gambler of France won his throne with dice made from the bones of the great Napoleon."

A LOCOMOTIVE BATH.—A Frenchman in San Francisco, California, has fitted up an ingenious travelling bath house, which is drawn about that city by four stylish horses. He calls at all respectable houses, and, if person wish a bath, he waits until the operation is performed and paid for, and then drives on.

THE ARISON CASE.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that a new trial has been granted, and that as the case now stands, the prisoner is probably beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The Boston Journal of the 4th inst. gives the particulars of a suicide in Medford, Mass. Dr. Stone, formerly of this city, about 50 years of age, was found dead on his office floor, having two wounds near his heart, inflicted with a surgical instrument. Appearances indicated, also, that he had taken some drug. He was very successful in business, and no reason assigned for the rash act.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.—Tom Marshall, it is said, is a candidate for Congress in the Fayette District, on the wing (?) ticket. We reckon he don't mean anything serious. He says he is big with speeches, and he must let off or bust. That's the way with such folks.—*Low. Dem.*

LEBANON MARBLE WORKS!

H. POOL & CO. having permanently located in Lebanon, Ky., take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have just imported a large stock of American and Italian Marble, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, Counter Tops, Table and Slat Tops, &c., &c., in the very best style of art, at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. As we employ none but the best workmen, we warrant all our work to give satisfaction. We solicit a continuance of the public patronage, and hereto-for a liberal response.

CABINET MAKING.

A. S. HARDY. W. T. HARDY. **COPARTNERSHIP.** We respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that the undersigned have entered into Copartnership in the manufacture of CABINET FURNITURE in its various branches.

They will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Furniture of the newest and most elegant styles, such as Bureaus, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Book Cases, French and Couch Bedsteads, Card, Center, and Pier Tables, Seating, Sofas, Spring and Cane seat Chairs, and every variety of furniture in their line of business. They are also prepared to make Common, and Spring Mattresses.

We confidently believe that our work will compare favorably with any in this or any other market, and invite purchasers to examine our work before buying elsewhere. Our prices are as low as they are anywhere.

The senior partner returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and hopes they will continue their patronage to the firm.

Coffin making, and Funeral calls with Hearses attended to on the shortest notice.

A. S. HARDY & SON.

June 1 1855.

BUENA VISTA.

HAVING recently purchased the justly celebrated Buena Vista Springs, 5 miles South of Lebanon, I would respectfully inform the public generally, that I have refitted the establishment entirely, with new furniture and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors. And I am now prepared to receive boarders by the day, week, month or during the season; and my charges will be reasonable.

The water of this spring is C. libiate, and is by its use, performed several remarkable cures both on those in the neighborhood and those who have resorted from a distance. The situation of the establishment is light, airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are comfortable and in every way suitable to invalids.

W. T. PHILLIPS.

BOWLES HOUSE, THOMAS WELLINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY. March 7th, 41.

Carter's Spanish Mixture. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. Not a particle of Mercury in it. LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Osteitis, Catarrhus Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Acne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Sympathetic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all diseases arising from old in uric acid of Mercury, Impurity in the blood, or impurity of the Blood.

THIS great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures it affords, by the greatest of all medicines, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Liver diseases, Fevers, Ulcers, old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all its impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the constitution, in cases of disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures, this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

Now, continue unless signed BENNETT & BERRY, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Ky., to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

And for sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon; JOHN STARK & SON, Springfield; and by dealers in Medicine generally.

BERR HARTMAN, Proprietor.

HARRISON & SEIBY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to them in the various courts and the courts of the adjoining counties. Particular attention will be given to collections.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov 29

Dr. A. J. Vanderslice.

Late Professor of the Ecole Clinique de Medicine et Pharmacie a Paris.

(A PRACTITIONER FOR TWENTY NINE YEARS.)

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Serfula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Billious Complaints, &c.

Dr. Vanerslice has met with great success by his peculiar treatment of disease, where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure. To attest his confidence in his own skill and merit, he will undertake the cure of all patients without charge, excepting the cost of the medicine, requiring no fee until after the restoration to health.

Diseases of a peculiar character he guarantees to remove, radically in a few days without offensive or deleterious medicine. He warrants to all, no matter how severe or long standing the disease, to be cured, or he requires no pay. Females suffering with irregularities, nervousness, debility, &c., can be permanently relieved by Dr. V.

Invalids in any section of the country, by addressing a letter to him, post paid, and enclosing a fee, can have advice and medicines promptly sent them.

Residence on Preston street, between Green and Walnut. Private office on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M.

Individuals can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, and strict attendance by the Dr. These coming from a distance who are afflicted would do well to place themselves under his control as that will be the more certainly secure his success.

April 25, 41.

NEW Cabinet Shop.

THE attention of the good people of Lebanon and the surrounding towns and country, is respectfully called to the fact that we are now manufacturing, and will keep on hand, at all times at our Ware Room, in the second story of P. M. Bowman's shop, a large and general assortment of

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS; Which will be sold at prices as low as the lowest, in the way of Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry.

Bureaus, Book Cases, Secretaries, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans, Fancy Work Tables, What Nots, Centre, Side, and Pier Tables; Mahogany and Walnut Spring Seat Chairs, Chairs and Walnut Case Seats; French Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Hair and Moss Spring Mattresses, Lounges, &c., &c., we are prepared to furnish or make to order, on the shortest notice. We invite an inspection, under the confident assurance, that our work will not suffer in comparison with any in this or any other market.

August 9, G. MERRY & CO.

P. S. Coffin making and undertaking, done on the shortest notice.

GRAVES & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Lebanon, Ky.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Marion and adjoining Counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

Drs. I. Westerfield, & Son HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Ky., tender their professional services to the afflicted. They will give special attention to the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES. The senior partner has been exclusively engaged in the practice of medicine for the last 25 years. In addition to a regular course of study, he read and practiced three years in partnership with the

Indian Doctor Richard Carter. Formerly of Shelby county, Ky., in whom he obtained all those valuable RECIPES and formulas, for the preparation of his RECIPES, which have proven so eminently successful in the treatment of

Chronic Diseases. In all cases, simple, uncomplicated diseases when a carefully written description is sent them, post paid, they will promptly send medicines and directions by mail.

JUST RECEIVED A Large and Splendid Assortment of **SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS.**

L. A. SPALDING & CO., TAKE this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they are now in receipt of one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to this market. We would invite an examination of our goods and prices, and feel confident that we will not fail to please the customer in both.

All the varieties of Ladies' wear, such as Silks, Minories, De-Laines, Cashmires, Prints, &c., &c.

Also, every variety of Gentlemen's goods, such as Cloths, Cassimere, Satin, vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, together with a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before filling out your bills.

N. B. We take, as usual, all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, at the market price.

DR. GEORGE'S EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER.

For Dyspepsia, Serfula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is prepared by a graduate of one of the first Medical Schools in the west; a physician of high standing in his profession, and as much exposed to empirical quackery as any one can be, is shown by the fact that his recipe is published, and is a panacea for each bottle of the medicine; thus encouraging it from the charge of being a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians, as will be seen by reference to the Circular and by the accompanying certificate.

Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydroper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful results, as in the case of the negro girl of Mrs. Simon's, of Louisville, who was relieved of

Blindness in One Week!! In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Serfula, White Swelling, Menstrual Disorders or Negro Consumption, Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Scars, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions, Mercurial Discharges, Secondary Syphilis, General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad habits of System.

For Female Complaints this remedy stands unrivaled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is a much more safe and sure remedy than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it and you will never regret it.

Do not lose confidence if it should seem at first to increase the disease—the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HARDENBERG, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851. Dr. A. E. GEORGE—Dear Sir: I have examined your receipt for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydroper, for the cure of Serfula in all its forms, and other chronic affections, viz Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. Having prescribed, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it effective, I most cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted as the best alterative and tonic I have ever used; altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its compounds.

T. N. WARDFIELD, M. D.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, when taken at one time.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agents, No. 75 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by L. A. NOBLE, Lebanon, and John Stark and Bentley & Conick, Springfield, Ky.

NEW GOODS. REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having just removed to their new Store Room, at the junction of W. Chandler & Co., where they are now receiving a new stock of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!** Their friends and the public generally, are requested to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. They have also, and will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of **GROCERIES!** All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

ABELL, WINSATT, & CO., April 1 1854.

WINCHESTER'S KENTUCKY LINIMENT!

WHILE the market is filled with RIVAL LINIMENTS, and the manufacturers of each are bragging and puffing their own articles to the skies as a certain cure for every ills third is heir to, and degrading all others as base imitations or impostures, the proprietor of the

KENTUCKY LINIMENT Presents his preparation to the public, not as a cure-all, but as a well tried and valuable remedy entirely different in its composition and much superior to any other in all cases where a Liniment is required.

FOR MAN OR BEAST It is equally useful, and in particular it is excels every other in its prompt action and superior cleansing properties, producing in all cases a

HEALTHY CONDITION AND SPEEDY CURE! Sprains, Cuts, Sore-Throat, Burns, Scalds, and all similar complaints, it cures like magic, and is particularly RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES, as being—unlike any other Liniment—perfectly free from oil, grease, tar, or anything that soils or stains. In particular its freedom from grease makes it far preferable on the face of the face, as a application to the human skin.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and the principal Druggists and Dealers throughout the country.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LEBANON POST

Enough has been said and wrote upon the innumerable advantages arising out of having a newspaper in a County; I will not, therefore, enlarge upon this point. Feeling convinced that the people of Marion county, I have consented, after many solicitations, to make a trial; let us see what will be the result. I had partially made my arrangements to move upon the Ohio river, but if the people of Marion will show, by subscribing liberally for the "POST" that they want a paper, we will succumb to their wishes, and settle amongst them.

THE POST, will be strictly NEUTRAL in Politics and Religion, in all things else perfectly INDEPENDENT; expressing freely the views of the Editor and his Correspondents, on the passing events of the day, local matters, &c. I am decidedly in favor of Rail and communication in Kentucky, being firmly convinced that in that way alone, can our beloved State keep up with the advancement of the age and her older Sister States. I am particularly in favor of a communication of this kind across the State, and thus giving us a direct intercourse with the great southern mart; being convinced that such an intercourse would redound to the benefit of all classes, and that the proposed route through Marion County is the best location in the State, and believe firmly that it can and will be run. We will advance, conditionally, to the best of our ability, this truly beneficial enterprise and solicit the pens of others.

THE POST, will be dedicated to News, Agriculture, Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., &c. Nothing shall appear in its columns of a hurtful or demoralizing tendency to the mind; in a word, it shall be a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE POST, will be issued weekly, on every Wednesday, or an imperial sheet at 2 per year in advance, \$2 50 if paid in six months, or \$3 if the payment is delayed until the end of the year. Wishing to commence on the last of April or the first of May, I would be gratified to receive all of my prospectuses, crowded with names before that time.

W. W. JACK, Editor and Proprietor.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED German Bitters,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all disorders arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Bile, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn, Disgust for Food, Flatulency or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Stomaching of the Head, Headache, Difficult Breathing, Flutering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a lying posture.

Diagnoses of Viscid, or Dropsy or Swelling before the Sight, Fever and all Pain in the Head, Deficient Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Bar ing in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTER.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the greatest attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of Diseases of the Liver and larger glands, exercising the most powerful powers in the less and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without a safe, certain, pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED. More testimony from the South in favor of HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The great result in appreciation by any other remedy now known in the U. S. is the cure of

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

H. W. CHANDLER Merchant, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852. "I have used your Bitters since 1849, and I can testify to the fact that they have cured me of all my ailments, and I can recommend them to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases." J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Philad'a, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852. "I have used your Bitters since 1849, and I can testify to the fact that they have cured me of all my ailments, and I can recommend them to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases." J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Philad'a, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

DR. P. PATIO & BRO. New York, T. N., April 9, 1851. "I have used your Bitters since 1849, and I can testify to the fact that they have cured me of all my ailments, and I can recommend them to all who are afflicted with any of the above diseases." J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Philad'a, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

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SELBY HOUSE, LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

